TALK OF BLAINE AND ALGER

THE LATTER SAID TO BE WILLING TO TAKE SECOND PLACE.

He Would Feel Honored to be the Tall of Ticket of which Blains was the Head-The Leaders Favor Alger Because He Could Raise Plenty of Money for the Campaign-Mrs. Blaine Said to Have Withdrawn Her Objections to Her Husband Entering Another Contest,

Washington, May 22,-From a Michigan Republican it is learned to-night that the meet ing at Gen. Alger's house in Detroit last week which was attended by several well-known Blaine men. including James S. Clarkson, John M. Thurston, J. Sloat Fassett, and others, means that the Blaine and Alger men have now a perfect understanding, and that if Blaine should be nominated Alger will take the second place on the ticket, if he can get it. During the progress of the Republican Convention in 1888 Gen. Alger repeatthough Blaine or some other Eastern man might be nominated, that he would not accept the Vice-Presidential nomination even if he could capture it without a struggle. He has repeated that statement many times since, and even now he will not admit that he has changed his mind. He was sincere in his determination, because he has no aptitude or liking for the duties of the office of Vice-President, and his only qualification for the higher ffice are wealth and ambition. Gen. Alger's friends, however, among whom are Thomas C. Platt and James S. Clarkson, know he would feel honored to be placed on the tail of a ticket of which Binine was the head, and they know, moreover, that this is the prize that the General now expects to draw at the Minneapolis Convention.

There is probably no Republican prominent in politics to-day, with the exception, perhaps, of Levi P. Morton, who could raise more money for a campaign in which he might have a personal interest than Gen. Alger. There are a number of wen among his neigh-ters in Detroit who possess several million callars each. Nearly all of them are Republicans, and with many of them Gen. Alger is connected in a business way. There are many other millionaires throughout the State who are closely associated with Alger, and all of them would make liberal contributions to a campaign fund. These facts have been brought to the attention of Chairman Clarkson, who has always been an Alger man, and as he knows how important it is to have a wealthy man on the ticket, they have had

some effect upon him.

Whether this later programme of Alger's can be carried out or not the facts are that his friends believe it can be, and that some of the more prominent Blaine men look upon it with much favor.

For the past ten days the political world of Washington has been in a state of pleasurable excitement over the reappearance of the Blaine Presidential boom, which apparently has come this time to stay, until the meeting of the Minneapolis Convention at least. The published statement to-day that Foraker of Ohio will vote for Blaine, no matter what the other Ohio delegates do. is regarded here as indicating that there is a perfect understanding among the Blaine boomers of the various States. Since the day that Mr. Blaine appeared at the circus recently, looking like a man in perfect health, he has gone on improving physically, until to-day, as gone on improving physically, until to-day, as he takes his morning walk in the White House grounds or hurries across from the State Department to a Cabinet meeting, he looks very much like the blaine of old. He gas everywhere. Two or three social engagements a day, in addition to his State Department work, do not seem to tire him, and he evidently engays the pleasure of discomfiting those who grow more eager to pronounce him a physical wreck as each day the opposition to Harrison's renomination grows stronger.

Blaine's silence on the subject of accepting the nomination is beginning to be generally

wreck as each day the opposition to Harrison's renomination grows stronger.

Blaine's silence on the subject of accepting the nomination is beginning to be generally regarded as meaning that he will accept under certain conditions. A distinguished member of Congress, who figures conspicuously in society, is given as the authority to day for the statement that Mr. Blaine has at last consented to waive any objection she may have heretofers entertained against her husband going through the trials of another Presidential contest. While it is not assumed that Mr. Blaine's political movements are subject to the guidance and direction of his wife, it is known that she exercised a strong influence over him in 1888, and prevailed upon him not to accept a renomination. It is said that she is now convinced that Mr. Blaine is strong enough to endure the hardships of the campaign, and if he desires to make the race again she will not interpose an objection. It is no secret in social and political circles here that Mrs. Blaine is not on friendly relations with Mrs. Harison. It is this condition of affairs that is said to have influenced Mrs. Blaine is not on friendly relations with Mrs. Harison. It is this condition of affairs that is said to have influenced Mrs. Blaine to give her sanction to the proposition that her husband shall yield to the demands of the anti-Harrison element in the Republican party and accept the nomination. That he will accept, in case there is a universal demand for him and a practically unanimous nomination, is now the general opinion of a large majority of the Washington politicians and other public men.

The interest attaching to the name of Blaine is greater now than at any time for the past four years. This hact was illustrated to-day when the statement appeared in the newspapers that Mr. Blaine would take the afternoon train for New York. The report caused almost a sensation among public officials and politicians, all of whom thought that a visit to the metropolis at this time meant an importan

however, the cold, rainy weather, or some equally good excuse, kept him at home. All the afternion and evening his door bell was kept ringing by anxious inquirers, who were told that the Secretary was engaged in his library, with no intention of going to New York or anywhere else.

WILL BLAINE RUN?

It is Reported that He Has at Last Consented to be a Unndidate.

CINCINSATI, Ohio, May 22.-To-day's Enquirer prints a signed special from its Washington correspondent saying that within the past forty-eight hours Blaine has consented to be a candidate; that this information is positive absolute, and is given without any ifs or ands, and pladges the veracity of the Esquire on its truth.

This decision, the writer, W. C. McBride,
says, is the result of recent importunities and
representations made to Blaine by party lead-

The announcement agrees with private information received here within the most twenty-four hours, and is emphasized and corroborated by the statement of ex-tioy. Forsker in to-day's issue of the Engagery that he will yout for Baine on the first ballot. Senator Floisehman, another delegate to Minneapolis, also unbilely says: "Harrison is out now; it's Blaine."

CARLISLE AS A CANDIDATE.

A Kentucky Congressman Says They Are

WASHINGTON. May 22 .- "Kentucky is in earnest in the presentation of John G. Car-Isle's name for the Presidency," said a distinguished Representative in Congress to the National Democrat on Saturday. "We believe that Senator Carlisie could carry New York with more certainty than any man who has been named, and we have the like assurances of his strength in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Mr. Carlisle is regarded in the East as a safe financier. In the West no man is more popular among the Democracy, and the only objection we hear urged against him was urged against his selection as Speaker of the House. It was said at that time that if a Southern man was elected Speaker the Democrats would lose the Presidency, Notwith-standing this prediction Carlisle was made standing this prediction Carlisle was made Speaker, and following that Mr. Cleveland was elected President. Now, Mr. Carlisle, although a Southern man by birth and education, is essentially a patient man. He is a representative of the whole country, knows no sectionalism, and has always stood foremost in the battle for the whole people as against those who would legislate for sections and classes. His sympathics during the war, as is well known, were in favor of the Union. Nothing could be said against him on that score. As the principal issue will be to tariff, what better representative could the Democrats select than the man who, above all others, has worked the most efficiently and intelligently for tariff reform? No, the kentucky movement for Carlisle is not a mere expedient, a temiorary resting place for those who want to look over the ground at Chicago before combitting the Democratic party. It is a genuine movement to nominate the ex-speaker, and it has the support of a number of distinguished men in all sections of the

SEWELL ON THE NOMINATION. Harrison the Strongest Man in the Party Before the People To-day.

CAMDEN, May 21 .- "I have no doubt at all of ha renomination of President Harrison," said ien. W. J. Sewell, the leader of the New Jersey delegation, and a warm personal friend of the President, at his home to-night. The General was requested to read the following article published in a New York paper to-day. purporting to report the sentiments of ex-State Chairman and Delegate Garrett A. Ho-

bart:
"Mr. Hobart, like Mr. Fessenden, is a member of the National Committee, and is a Blaine leader. He told Mr. Clark son just how the land lay in New Jersey, how Abbett and McDermott had made Republican success not an impossibility, and how the delegates were for the most part friendly to Blaine, but also for the most part ready to vote for Harrison. most important question, of course, was how

most part ready to vote for Harrison. The most important question, of course, was how Gon. W. J. Sewell, who heads the delegation, and who is supposed to be for Harrison, body, soul, and railroad, could be induced to change his attitude. There will be an effort to 'fix' the ex-Senator from New Jersey very soon.

"I don't believe Mr. Hobart made any such expression," said the General, after he had read the article. "He is generally very reticent about such matters."

That was all he would say on that score, Asked as to the Harrison outlook the General said, referring first to the Blaine movement:

"There's a good deal more smeke than even probability of fire. The logic of events of the past year point unmistakably to the renomination of Fresident Harrison, and I don't think anything class is at all likely to happen. We need our strongest candidate, which I believe Mr. Harrison to be at the present time. I don't take much stock in the press statements that a few med are conspiring and combining for the purpose of naming any one to beat Mr. Harrison. They are entirely too good Republicans to be guilty of any such faing. The reported conspiracy in the newsitums to which I refer is more likely to be manufactured by a Democratic literary bureau than anything class. I believe that the President will be renominated with very little opposition. I also believe that he is the strongest man in the party before the people to-day. He may not be with a few leading politicians, but that ought to make him even stronger with the people."

"How about New Jersey in the Convention?"

the prople."
"How about New Jersey in the Convention?" "How about New Jersey in the Convention ho was asked.
"The New Jersey Republican Convention did not instruct its delegates, because it has never been the custom of the party to do so, but no one can question that it was a Harrison convention. I have not heard any question raised in this State as to the duties of the delegates."

egates."
The General declined to say what New Jersey might do in case the renomination of Pres-dent, Harrison became involved in doubt at any stage. "I don't think it admits of any doubt," he

BOLTERS IN ONEIDA COUNTY.

A Specimen of the "Spontaneous Uprising for Cleveland" that Has Reen Predicted. Utica, May 22.-After many weeks of can vassing the caucuses for the election of delegates to the May Convention, the district Conventions of Oneida county were called for May 14 in the twenty-six towns of the county, and

on May lifer the seventeen wards of the cities of Utica and Rome. Of the twenty-six towns seven only held caucuses, the average attendance at each being seven. In the five wards of Rome, counting men and boys, the average at tendance was six, and in the twelve wards of Utica the result was as follows, the Democratic vote for Governor in the fall of 1801 and the vote cast at each caucus being given in detail: Wirrita. Democratic Vote. At Course

The total Democratic vote in this county

ast fall on the head of the ticket was 12,882. last fall on the head of the ticket was 12,882. The total vote at the Cleveland (bolters) caucuses was 119. It is suggested that this is the spontaneous uprising of the Democracy for Cleveland which Mr. John D. Kernan, proposed permanent Chairman of the May Convention, has spoken of. In view of this spontaneity Mr. Kernan should recall the success he had in this, his own, district in securing Cleveland delegates in 1884, when he held the office of Railroad Commissioner under Mr. Cleyeland.

office of Railroad Commissioner under Mr. Cleveland.

The Third District Convention to which a portion of these delegates were elected, was held on the 17th inst. in Utica. In that district there are fifteen towns and two wards, with a representation of three delegates from each, making a Convention of fifty-one delegates. At this Convention there were present delegates from three towns and one ward; in all, eleven.

The district Convention for the First district has been called, and bids fair to be as great a farce as that held in the Third district. The Convention for the Second district has not been called, and probably never will be been called, and probably never will be been called, and probably never will be

heen called, and probably never will be, Messrs, Kinney and Bulger, as provisional State and County Committeemen, are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts in clearly demonstrating the fact that Oneida county is for David B. Hill, first, last, and all the time.

FLORIDA IN LINE FOR HARRISON. His Delegates Are Federal Officebolders in a

Democratle State. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 22.-The eight Reublican delegates of the State just elected to the Minneapolis Convention are the most joyous individuals in the land of oranges and early vegetables. They are for Harrison, and the mere fact that Cleveland in 1888 carried the State over their candidate by 12.904 has not entered into their calculations. Their triumph comes in the fact that they walloped the anti-Harrison mon in a most effective man-

the anti-Harrison mon in a most effective manner. Among the cight delegates there are the Collector of the Port in Key West, the Collector in Jacksonville, the Collector in Tampa, and another is a deputy collector of internal revenue for the southern part of Florida. The other four delegates are close to the Harrison Administration in the patronage tine.

The Democrats are fueling comfortable these days. They are greatly amused at the differences of the Republicans in the State. The Federal office lodders sent to Minneapolis for Harrison in the elation over their opponents in the rank and the of the G. O. F. have enhanced the Democratic poy. They and their elects have danced and made merry while the Democratic have looked on and seen the Republican voters squirm in their angor. Some of these rank and file Republicans have been so gooded that they openly proclaim that the delegates to the Convention from this State do not represent the wishes of their party; that they are only Federal officeholders bent upon retaining their jobs, if possible.

THURMAN'S OPINION OF CLEVELAND. The Mugwampery of the Stuffed Prophet Led to Bemocratic Defeat.

Columbus, O., May 22.-Allen G. Thurman drove down town this afternoon in company with his grandson, young Allen. The old Ro-

"This is the first time I have been down to my old office and about the city for three months. I am feeling better than I have at any time since last fall, but the rheumatism has made me shirilty hame."

"Are you going to the Democratic National Convention? was asked "No." said Judge Thurman. "All matters of that kind I heave to younger men."

It is said that Mr. Thurman is bitter against Cloveland, blaming his Mugwumpery for the defeat of the Democratic national ticket four years are, when he was on it for Vice-President. This is a matter Thurman refuses to talk about for publication, but to his old and intimate friends he denounces the Stuffed Prophet in no uncertain terms. He did not want the nomination for Vice-President In 1888, and consented to run only after the most orgent persuasion, and then, at the close of a long and honorable career, togo down in defeat with a Mugwump was most humiliating to so sound and consistent a Democrat. my old office and about the city for three

The People's Party Stirring in North Care-

linu. RALEIGH, May 22.-The People's party here has organized by electing W. R. Lindsay of Rockingham county Chairman of the State Committee, and has ordered meetings to be held in every county in the State on June 11 to organize committees to deet delegates to Omaha and to nominate candidates for Congress. The Congressional Conventions in each of the districts are ordered to be held June 10, Col. L. I. Polk. S. Otho Wilson, C. T. Long, and Jervis of Madison county have been appointed delegates at large to Omaha. They are for Polk for Presidential nominee.

Norgan & Brother's storage warshouse. 282, 234, 236, Vant 41th st., near Hendaway. Farniting removed, in city or county, with large pudded vans. Boxing and ampping.—146. Committee, and has ordered muetings to be

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS

OFFICEHOLDERS PUZZLED OVER THE PRESIDENT'S ALLEGED ORDER.

Those Who Are Delegates to Minneapolis Do Not Know Whether They Are Exc preted to Stay at Home or Whether the President Referred to Cabinet Ministers and Higher Officials Only-Pension Commissioner Raum to be Untoaded and Sent Abrond-Prospects of a Lively Week in Congress President Harrison's Forthcoming Trip to Rochester on Memorial Day.

WASHINGTON, May 22.-The Federal officeholders in Washington are in a great state of mind over the President's intimation that they are not expected to make themselves active or conspicuous at the Minneapolis Convention. Those who are delegates do not know whether they are expected to give way to the atternates, or whether the Presi dent did not mean to include them, but only Cablnet Ministers and the higher officials. The suggestion on which the President's so-called order was based was made by Secretary Foster, and he is said to be of the opinion that it should not apply to officials elected as delegates by their respective State and district Conventions, but only to officecolders generally, who might be preparing to go to Minneapolis for the sole purpose of helping to inflate the Harrison boom. The officeholding delegates, therefore, have not yet de cided what course to pursue. They will first consult with the " bosses " of the party. The minor officials who are not delegates, however, have promptly determined on their course They will remain at their desks. One of them. who is the chief of a big bureau and who had made all his arrangements for attending the

Convention, said to-day:
"Well, 1 don't know just how broad the President intended to make his latimation to officeholders to stay at home, but it is certain ly broad enough to cover my case. I do not mean to risk my official head by flying in the face of the President. I shall remain at home, although I feel pretty mean about it. The other bureau officers will. I think, as a rule, also remain away from the Convention.'

The higher officials, like Dan Ransdell of Indianapolis, Harrison's warm friend, regard he order as a big bluff, and they will be on

hand early at Minneapolis. Republicans generally, in Washington, do not seem to know just what the President means by his ante-Convention warning, but they think it hardly possible that he means that officeholders who are delegates shall resign their commissions. If he should do so it would play havor with his chances of reomination, for the list of delegates from the various States shows that over one hundred of

it would play havoe with his chances of renomination, for the list of delegates from the various States shows that over one hundred of them are officials of the Administration, a larger proportion of public servants than was ever before sent to a National Convention, and if these are eliminated from the list of delegates, the Harrison causs will suffer irreparably, especially in the South. In New York, as in many other States, some of the most prominent general and district delegates are officeholders. like Naval Officer Willis, General Appraisor Sharpe. Commissioner of Navigation O'Brien. Census Supervisor Murray, and others. Even in the President's own State of Indiana one of the delegates at large holds the conspicuous judicial office of Judge of the Court of Claims, while in Minnesota, Michigan, Dakota, Kansas, and other Northern States the list of delegates is thickly sprinkled with officeholders. The only States, in fact, where Government officials were not chosen are those like Colorado, in which the Administration is so decidedly unpopular that if a friend of the President had been a candidate he would have been defented.

But it is in the South that the officeholders are really numerous, and where, indeed, they compose a majority of the State delegations. In Georgia 22 of the 28 delegates are Federal officials, ten of them being colored men. In Alabama there are two sets of contesting ellegates, one with twelve officeholders and the other with one. There are officeholders on both of the contesting delegations from Missispipi also to the number of an even dozen. The Texas delegation is headed by the Collector is one of the delegates at large. Delaware has one officeholder, Virginia's nine, and Kentucky's seven. There will be a contesting delegation, and North Carolinians draw their pay from Uncle Sam. Maryland's delegation has one officeholder, Virginia's nine, and Kentucky's seven. There will be a contesting delegation from Louisiana, the officeholding party being headed by H. C. Warmoth, and containin all likely, however, that the officeholders are to be crowded out of the Convention, either by rival contestants or Executive order. Their yotes are too seriously needed by the Admin-istration candidate, and he is not apt to saw

from the tree the limb on which he sits. Congressman Greenleaf of Rochester, who has had charge of the preparations for the has had charge of the preparations for the trip of President Harrison to that city to take part in the exercises of Memorial Day, has completed all the arrangements. The party will travel by special train over the Northern Central Raifroad, leaving Washington on Saturday, May 28, at 7 A. M., and reaching Rochester at 7 P. M. An obsorvation car will be attached to the train, and from the platform thus provided the President may address his fellow citizens at any or all of the points en route at which the train is scheduled to stop, eight or ten in all. Those accompanying the President will be Secretary Elkins and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and nossibly other members of the Cabinet, and a number of Congressmen, comprising altogether a party of about thirty-live. The return trip will be made cither Monday night (the 30th) or Tuesday by daylight, as President Harrison may prefer. The President will make only a short address on Memorial Day. The oration of the occasion will be delivered by President Hall of Rochester University. trip of President Harrison to that city to take

The latest rumor about Gen. Raum is to the effect that the President has concluded to unload him in a gontle way. It is said that before leaving Washington on his recent trip on the Chesapeake, the President informed Gen. laum that while he had every confidence in him, yet the relations between the head of the Interior Department and the Chief of the Pension Bureau had grown so strained that he had concluded to cut the string before it snapped. Gen. Raum, it is said, pleaded his past political services and his present usefulness, and suggested that Noble was in good, and that it would be to the President's advantage to retire him from his Cabinet. To this the President is said to have made no direct reply, but to have saggested to Gen. Raum, it is said, declined to found for him abroad that would be agreeable to him. Gen. Raum, it is said, declined to take the hint until the President told him that he had made up his mind to make the change. Then, it is said, he reluctantly assented, and all that remains to carry out the compromise is to find a suitable berth in a confortable climate for the chief of the Pension Office to rusticate in. load him in a gentle way. It is said that before climate for t rusticate in.

It is the purpose of the Senate Appropriations Committee, if possible, to clear the Sen ate docket of all pending appropriation bills before its members separate to attend the national Conventions of their respective parties. They have only seven more working days in which to accomplish this. On Taesday of next week, by tacit consent, a truce will be proclaimed, to last through both the Minneapolis and Chicago Conventions, each side agreeing not to press important legislation during the absence of members of the other party. It is possible that the rapid work of last week, when both the Naval Appropriation and the River and Harbor bills were pushed through, may be almost equalled the coming week by the passing of the Pension and Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills, which are the only two now before the Senate. Consequently the unfinished business and the special orders will have to wait and take their chances. ate docket of all pending appropriation bills

Mr. Butler of South Carolina has given notice of an intention to bring up on Tuesday or Wednesday the bill for the transfer of the Wednesday the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the control of the Treasury Department to the Navy Department. This is a measure which is strongly supported by Secretary Tracy of the Navy, and with equal vilror is opposed by Secretary Foster of the Treasury. Much fooling has been developed over it, both on the floor of the Senate and in the departments. Opposition to the bill in the Senate is headed by Mr. Cockrell of Missouri, who resorted to the tactics of talking against time to prevent its going through the Senate in the last congress. Mr. tiray of Delawars and Mr. Butler are the chief advocates of the bill, which has enough supporters on both sides of the chamber to insure its passage if it can be brought to a division. Secretary Tracy finds himself in a curious position on this measure of being openly antagonized before Congress by leading burgau officers of

his own department. Line officers of the navy are bitterly fighting the proposed change, in-assument as the addition of the Treasury marine service to the official force of the navy proper would diminish their opportunities of promotion and lessen their chances of obtaining "soft snaps."

Instructions were given some time ago by Secretary Blaine to Gen. George S. Batcheller, Minister at Lisbon, to make a courteous re-Minister at Lisbon, to make a courteous request for the return to the United States of the famous "Long Tom" gun, a 42-pounder, of the celebrated private aymed brig of war Usa. Armstrong, which played such a heroic part in the battle of Fayal with a British squadron in 1814. Information has been received at the Department of State that the King of Portugal has expressed his consent to present the gun to the United States, it now being in the castle of San Juan, at the island of Fayal. Secretary Tracy has ordered a ship of war to be sent to Fayal at as early a date as possible to receive this gun. It is proposed to have it mounted in Lafayette Square, this city, opposite the White House.

There is the scent of battle afar in the House nd the clash will come this week between the and the clash will come this week between the advocates of the Post Office Appropriation bill, under the leadership of Mr. Hendersen of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Lost Roads, on one side, and the advocates of the Anti-option bill, under the leadership of Chairman Hatch of the Committee on Agriculture, on the other. Mr. Hatch intended to call up the Anti-option bill some time ago, but gave way to the River and Harbor and Sundry Civil Appropriations bills. It is Mr. Hatch's intention to call up this measure this week, and if Mr. Henderson moves to take up the Post Office bill there will be a battle royal for supremacy. Mr. Hatch says that if the advocates of the Post Office bill attempt to fill-buster against the Anti-option bill he will not allow any more business to be transacted until the informal regions are turned into a skating pond. The farmers in the House land they are in large number) will light for the Anti-option bill, so that Mr. Hatch will not lack supporters. The sundry Civil bill will in all probability be out of the way before Wednesday, and then the fight will come on the Anti-option and Post Office bills. Either of these measures can be disposed of in less than three days, and it is probable that both of them may be passed before the week ends.

At the Chinese Legation the statement is advocates of the Post Office Appropriation bill.

At the Chinese Legation the statement is made that no instructions have yet been received from the Government at Peking regarding the policy to be pursued in relation to the new Chinese Fxelusion net. It may be said, however, that there will be no violent nor speedy disruption of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, and that there will be no reprisals upon Americans in China because of the passage of the law, notwithstanding the declarations or prophecies to the contrary. An impression prevails in diplomatic circles that some arrangement will be made between the two countries to define the status and rights of subjects of other nation residing in the other, by treaty or otherwise. The letter of Dr. McGowan, senior American missionary in China to Secretary Blaine, is believed to have afforded basis for the impression. Chinese officials, it is said, regard his proposition as fair and satisfactory. ceived from the Government at Peking re

BANCROFT STRIKES BACK.

His Reply to Secretary Blaine's Letter to

Washington, May 22.-Frederic Bancroft, late Librarian of the State Department, whose nomination as Consul to Brunswick, Germany, Secretary Blaine, by letter, requested the Pres ident to withdraw, to-night furnished the press with the following reply:
Washisorov, May 22, 1892.
The Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

Sin: The statements made by you in your letter to the President, recommending the withdrawal of my nomination as United States Consul to Brunswick Germany, and furnished by you to the press of the 20th

inst, demand a prompt answer.

The remarkable tone of your letter is no less sur-prishing than the fact that you now assign an entirely different ground for my removal from that you gave when first interrogated in my behalf on the sul-On that occasion you assigned as the only reason of my removal that I had been absent without permission lelivering lectures, which, in all, occupied my time for but a few days annually. Are not the new charges contained in your letter of Friday, made necessary by the fact that you were confronted with your own written permission to do the very thing complained of ? It is a well known fact in the department that it was not until several deys after you had resolved upon my removal and had commissioned my successor, that you began an inquiry for the purpose of fluding a justicea-

began an inquiry for the purpose of fluding a justification for your action where mucht perhaps also serve
as a repy too resolution of the House of Representatives. Although the charges now made are plainly
troughd up, and are due to an enexpected necessity
on your part, I shall not soun them,
ments, perinting age much of the important fact
that in determining upon your action you did not for
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that in determining upon your action you did not for
that in determining upon your action you did not have
your meant and personal
from whom you had never received any complaint
respecting my efficiency or the performance of my
duties. You not only left him in absolute ignorance of
your intention to remove me, but you chose a time
when he was absent from the city.

I observe with pleasure that, you no longer seek to
justify your unprecedented action in removing me
from the post of librarian by the erroneous statement,
made to me a your last interview, that my talented
from the post of librarian by the erroneous statement,
made to me a your last interview, that my talented
action is a first post of the post of th tive position.

A man whose life has been devoted to library and listorical work is not prope to rush into personalities and newspaper notoriety which politicians some times cover. I quietly sought sample justice within the new cover.

have justice and could not be bribed into silence by your offer.

I recret that you should have drawn others into this controversy. The one to whom you refer in the first in stance, sought his own transfer to another bureau to relieve me of the undeasant duty of reporting his neglect of work during the hours of service in the hisrary and for conduct on a certain occasion of a most objectionable character. This is why his "invalidate services were lost to the library."

The second gentleman repeatedly disobeyed orders in regard to work. He was reported to, and reproved therefor by, the acting secretary. These are the sole treasons for the chance from friendly reciprocity into what you are pressed to sayle "practical non-intercourse."

Non-state that during the last summer I "quarrelled" with the late Third Assistant Secretary of State. In-

acting Secretary of State, who found no access on to consure my conduct, as the records in the case will be supported by the support of the forecome facts you fall into the composite that I am inching in fact, that is a question which I cannot discuss. It is possible that many will wonder how you expected a factless librarian to prove a fact full donaid.

Librarians of experience will smile at your complaint that the one who has the custedy and selection of one of the heat libraries in the word in international law and diplomacy, and who is also custodian of the vast historical records of the department, is not qualified for the place unless he is also a practical printer. You will hear me out in the statement that the decarriment has never emproyed preferenced that the decarriment has never emproyed preferenced them the decarriment has never emproyed preferenced that the support from the professional proof renders in his work. But the proof residue has been performed by found and translations, without a burn performed by most fact that the proof residue has been performed by found and that the proof residue has been performed by some may share my annacement that it should have taken you three years to discover my intellecturer. But perhaps you will find an explanation for this in the fact that it sonly recently that it has been perceasery for you to make a perhanent place for your profession the department over which you preside, and where, according to your own declarations, incompetency may fourish and want of ability and merit are not causes for immediate removal.

Considering these indisputation facts, can it be expected that every accept the proof that "the Department of your own declarations, incompetency may fourish and want of ability and merit are not causes for immediate removal.

Considering these indisputation facts, can be be appeted that every accept week the proof of the population of the

PETTY OFFENDERS IN "FELONS' CELLS.".

Going to Stay There All Summer, Mr. Peters Thinks, With No Case Against Them. The Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church is one of Dr. Park-hurst's clerical admirers. He jumped into things yesterday in this wise before preaching

his evening sermon:
"I wish to commend Recorder Smyth's condemnation of the inefficiency and negligence which characterize the District Attorney's office. No cases ready for trial, and ret he pleads for more Judges and courts. With pleads for more Judges and courts. With six thousand indictments pigeonholed, thirty-two for murder, need we wonder that crime walks among us with brazen face? But I plead especially for those petity offenders who have lain for months in felons colls awaiting trial, and whose cases so often, after a year's imprisonment, are dismissed by the District Attorney because he can find no case to present to the Court and pury. What redress has a man who, after months' imprisonment, gets his case dismissed? If a man is fortunate enough to secure haif the chances are three to one that his case will never come to trial. I plead for night for those men who have been ingering in the Tombs for months awaiting trial. And who will have to stay there all summer, while the District Attorney and his assistants draw their salary. It should not take six months to ascertain that there is no case. We need in this city a more certain and effective execution of the crimical laws, which would send forcer to the hearts of evideers. If a man be induced the committed of the crime, and crime would walk more slowly among us."

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THE LEGISLATURE OF 1892.

FLOWER SAYS HE IS WELL PLEASED WITH ITS WORK.

emarkably Clean, Honest, Economical, and Industrious Session"-A Low Tax Rate, No Seandals, and Much Useful and Important Legislation-A Good Record.

ALBANY, May 22.-With the expiration of the hirty days' limit for bills, ended the work of the Legislature of 1892. Taken all in all, it was the most interesting session for at least ten years, because of the passage and enactment into laws of such measures as the Congress and Legislative Apportionment bills, the Constitutional Convention bill, and the Excise bill. It was the shortest session in 21 years. or since 1871, and notwithstanding its brevity, it has enacted more laws than any Legislature for a number of years back, the tota number of chapters this year being 715, nearly twice as many as last year, and considerably more than for a number of years previous

Gov. Flower, interviewed to-night, said: "It was a remarkably clean, honest, eron omical, and industrious session. The Legislature has given the people the lowest tax rate since 1850, with the exception of last year The State tax this year will be one and ninety hundredths milis on each dollar of as-sessed valuation. The greater part of this is for the benefit of the common schools, the remainder being divided between canals and the general purposes of government. Had it not been for some un usual appropriations required this year, the rate would have been considerably lower. The enumeration of the inhabitants cost \$205,000. and \$300,000 was appropriated for the State's exhibit at the World's Fair. In addition to these amounts \$800,000 was appropriated toward the completion of the Capital." "You have vetoed a large amount of appro-

priations, have you not?" "Well, yes," replied the Governor. "I was adding up yesterday the total amount of appropriations vetoed and it aggregated \$1,001 .-725. You will remember I came out pretty strongly for economy in my annual message. and I have tried to live up to that principle Of the appropriations vetoed, the largest single appropriation was that of \$540,000 for the improvement of canals. It seemed to me that with over a million dollars already appropriated this year for canals so large an additional appropriation would work more injury than appropriation would work more injury than benefit to the canal interests. I also vetoed an appropriation of \$100,000 to establish a State printing bureau and one for \$100,000 for premiums at agricultural fairs; an appropriation of \$100,000 for a normal school at Jampica; one of \$75,000 for extend the House of Refuge at Hudson, and Supply bill items aggregating about \$411,000. The Enumeration act and the subsequent reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts was a great achievement, and will secure to the people of the State fairer representation. A bill to pay drafted men who have not been already paid by the different towns of the State has been before the Ledislature for several years. This difficulty was also attended to. Upon the whole the sension has been an extremely creditable one. No scandals have arisen, and much useful legislation has been denoted. The great cities of New York and Brooklyn have been enabled to make many much needed improvements, and which will add greatly to the beauty, wealth, and attractiveness of those municipalities. New York has received legislation which should secure additional means of rapid transit secilities."

1. notice that you vetoed one 'ten-hour' bill?"

2. Test there seems to be a misunderstand benefit to the canal interests. I also vetoed an appropriation of \$102,000 to establish a State

"I notice that you vetoed one 'ten-hour' bill?"
"Yes: there seems to be a misunderstanding in some quariers with reference to the action in this regard. There were two so-called 'ten-hour' bills. One affected steam railroad employées, and one regulated hours of labor on street surface and eievated railroads. I signed the former, believing it to be in the interest of the people and of the employees.

As a Bemocrat, I do not hesitate to express my satisfaction with the record of the Legislature. I think it will prove a great source of strength in the elections next fall, and will greatly assist the Democrate party in its contest on national issues. Every Democrat and every citizen ought to feel proud of the work accomplished during the recent session, and I am confident that public approvai will manifest itself in a further grant of powersto the narty which has been responsible for the beneficent acts of the Legislature."

BULKELEY GETS HIS MONEY, BACK.

Comptroller Staub of Connecticut Advances the Money for the Military's Expenses. HARTFORD, May 22.-Now that Comptroller Staub has decided to advance money to the public departments of Connecticut, Gov. Bulkeley will be able to recover the money that he loaned the State last year to pay the expenses of the military encampment at Niantic last summer. On account of the deadlock in the Legislature the Connecticut National Guard were in a quandary last summer about going into camp as usual, and thereupon the Governor said: "Go ahead, boys, and I'll foot

The total expenses of the encampment were \$65,000, and the Comptroller has drawn his sex,000, and the Comptroller has grawn his check on the Treasurer for that sum in favor of Paymaster-General Wallace T. Fenn. The amount covers not only the cost of the operation of the companies since. The military department is still in debt, however, for, besides what money the Paymaster-General had borrowed, the Quartermaster-General had borrowed. The Quartermaster-General had borrowed \$45,000. With the borrowed money both departments had paid all accounts as fast, as they were rendered, except that of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Ballrond, which still has a claim against the Quartermaster-General for about \$4,700 for transporting the National Guard to and from the encampment. It was the intention of the Quartermaster-General to pay that account, too, with the funds he borrowed, but the Treasurer of the road called back the vouchers and made an offer to the State Treasurer to turn in the account in part payment of the road's taxes due the State. Treasurer Henry, however, was compelled to decline the offer.

Nearly \$3,500 was required by the Adjutant-General to pay the necessary incidental expenses of his office, so that in all over \$104.-600 is need to pay all the expenses of the State's military departments. check on the Treasurer for that sum in favor

city. Victoria Berube, aged 0, died yesterday

THE CONGRESS DISTRICTS. The Possible Candidates Under the New

The three hardest and heaviest burdens which fall to the lot, which bring anguish to the spirit and frustration to the hopes, of the average Congressmen are failure to secure a renomination, defeat after renomination, and the establishment of a new apportionment which changes so radically the boundaries of his district and throws him into the balliwick of another aspirant, or transforms his constituency by the infusion of many newcomers. at the loss of former friends, neighbors, and supporters. Of the three evils the one last named is decidedly the most exasperating. because it is beyond the power of the Congressman to provide against it. If he failed to secure a renomination the blame may be fairly charge able to himself; if, after being nominated for reflection, he falled to secure sufficent support from his constituents to win, the fault, like the loss, is hi own, chiefly. But the Congressman in Washington, however great may be his ability, dill gence, and watchfulness, cannot provide against the changes in district boundaries which the growth of population may require. and the members of a Legislature, actuated many of them, by ambitions as keen and po litical projects as well-considered as his own. may, in their judgment, prescribe. He must face the changes or surrender he field to another. Apportionments Congress districts in this State have. however, never been so frequent as to cause much wakefulness among Washington legis lators. One apportionment was made in 1862, and another in 1873. The third, under which two vacancies were filled in November last, was

lators. One apportionment was made in 1832, and another in 1873. The third, under which two vacancies were filled in November last, was made in 1883. The new apportionment, which goes into effect this year, is the fourth since the days of the fugative slave law.

The new Seventh district is made up of a part of New York and the whole of Sinten Island. The part of New York is on the west side, extending from the battery to Houston street, having Breadway as a boundary on one side and the fludson layer on the other. That district gave at the late election 12,329 votes for Fower and 6,307 for Fassett. It is overwhelmingly bemeeratic. The present representative is John B. Fellows, a certain candidate for renomination. It is one of the districts in which a contest is least likely, and least promising, against a candidate as eloquent and as well known as Col. Fellows, who will have the regular Democratic nomination.

The Eighth district corresponds with the present Seventh district, represented for two terms by Edward J. Dunphy, It east at the late election 12,354 votes for Flower and 6,358 for Fassett. There has not been yet a canvass for the succession to Mr. Dunphy's seat, and he will enjoy, if a candidate for reflection, the advantage of having a perty clear field in his end of the district, which is the one which gives the biggest share of the Democratic majority which elects. James Oliver, who has been out of active officeholding for some years—he was last in the Legislature in 1885 and was defeated for reflection; to be a candidate, but no formal announcement; that effect has been made yet.

The Ninth district is made up of wards seven. Fen, and Thirtoen. It is represented in the present Congress by Timothy J. Camptell. It gave at the late election 15,551 Democratic organization in the district. Running as a County Democratic Harmony Committee, which apportioned the various districts between the factions then existing, and thus enabled Mr. Campbell is not a member of the Tammany Hall organization, and there is

cither of these districts, make no particular difference to invone concerned.

The Tenth district is new, and the Republicans may be of some account there. At last year's election the vote for Flower was 15.704, and for Eassett, 11.163. The district extends on the west side of town from Houston to Fortieth street. The western boundary is the North River: its eastern houndary is the north of the fourth street from Fourteenth street, and Fourth street from Fourteenth of Houston. or thereabouts. The district has no representative at present, parts of its territory helping to make up two districts. Many candidates on both sides are ready, but it cannot be said with any confidence at this time to whom the honor of the Democratic nomination, or the burden of the Hepublican standard, will go.

The Eleventh district is represented by Amos J. Cummings, and its boundaries have not been changed by the new apportionment. It forms a perfect square, the south boundary the Bowery, and the east boundary the Faws River. Mr. Cummings is the only candidate named on the Democratic side, Julius Harburger is the only candidate named against him. Harburger is a strong man politically, but it is not certain that he would accept the nomination. The vote of the district at the election of 1801 was: Flower, 14.003; Fassett, 8,522.

The Twelfth District is represented by Bourke Cockran. It is made up of Assembly districts Eleven, Sixteen, and Eighteen, and appear at this distance from the day of election to be likely, John J. Scannell, who was his rival for the nomination a year ago, is very likely to be put in the field, with an excellent prospect that John E. Milholland will in the meanwhile "arrange satisfactorily" with Cornelius N. Bliss to become the Republican nominee. He would, undouttedly, make a good run, because the district is one in which his services in connection with the Emigration 15.0881 vetes for Flo

Treasurer to turn in the account in part part for the road's taxes due the State. Treasurer Henry, however, was compoled to decline the offer.

Nearly: \$3.500 was required by the Ad. Nearly: \$3.500 was required by

solutions of the districts are casgrain. a physician of good repute of this city. Victoria Berube, aged 6, died yesterday noon after being unconscious for sixty-four hours. She had been in delicate health for two years. On Wednesday she went home from school and soon was taken sick, vomiting a black substance. Dr. Casgrain was entied, and found the patient insensible. He was unable to resuscitate her.

Two hours before her death yesterday noon as nevomited a dark, reddish substance, which on examination, was found to contain a part and on examination, was found to contain a part vance any theory, but will report the facts year and the horry dark it is about as shortly to the local medical society. A promise thing from advances the theory that the child may have eaten a half-hatened egg. The beak of the bird may have become embedded in the walls of the stomach. This theory is strengthened by the fact that symptoms of gastro entorits preceded death.

Morgaz's great steam carpet cleaning and renovating works helpful for the contain a part of the city, along Henry tree and the city and added to Westchester county and four towns of Orango county to make up a district. What remained of New York city had a Congressman. Morses, Carriages, &c.

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BRADLEY & CO., IL WARREN ST FOR SALE-Pony, harness, and village cart, sound and kind; good in saddle or harness. S. MULVEY, 1 770 Broads at FOR SALK-Landaulet, little used, pole and shark inade by Henry Ki lam Co. JOHN BOYLE, 6 7th at. FOR SALE—A few heavy top wagons cream, suitable for sodic water, wholesals grocers and the like its livest coth st.

OLD STYLE BROUGHLAMS aftered to modern deep panels at small cost. Estimates on repairs Ac IRVING & SUN, 118 West 52d at

WROTE A NEWSPAPER IN AN HOUR

One of the most peculiar scenes that was ever witnessed in an American village was that in Gettysburg on last Wednesday night, during a visit of a train load of New York and Phi'adelphia newscaper men and their wives, who had gone there at the invitation of the

Philadelphia and Reading Ruitroad. They suddenly determined to turn out a newspaper for the fun of the thing. Murat Halstead was chosen editor-in-chief; John Elderkin, Joseph J. C. Clarke, George F. Spinney, and Mr. Battey of the Philadelphia Record were the editorial writers, and two dozen well-known New York correspondents, editors, and reporters turned to and wrote the "copy" for the paper. Westen Coyney being the night editor. Something like twenty columns of matter were written in

Coyney being the right editor. Something like twenty columns of matter were written in less than an hour, each article being prepared precisely as it would have been in a genuina newspaper office. except that every man signed his name to what he wrote.

That was the making of the pseculiar scene. The hotel office table was surrounded by working journalists, the office counter supported a line of men writing as if the pattle of thirty years before had but just been fought and they were sending accounts of it to their papers. The villagers passing on the sidewalks saw the unwould sight, without the faintest ider of what had transformed the usual lounging place of commorcial travellers into such a perspiring workshop. But the villagers saw only a corner of the situation. Other men were as hard at work on the dining room tables, others wrote on the bar, others filled the laundry, and still others sat to their bedrooms with coats and vests off "grinding away," as they would have expressed it, as if it were the night of a national election. The clerks, waiters, and loungers went from door to door, peeping in at the new-paper men, and wondering what had turned so merry a party into so carnest a corps of workers. The reason for the haste was that a special engine and coach stood at the station with a crew in charge, with the steam on at full head in the locomotive, and with a conductor racing nervously up and down the platform, anxious to be off with what the scribes wrote. Thereby hung a queer tale, more peculiar even than the scene of the work in the hotel.

cial engine and coant stood at the station will head in the locomotive, and with a conductor racing nervously up and down the platform, anxious to be off with what the scribes wrote. Thereby hung a queer tale, more peculiar even than the scene of the work in the hotel.

Writing a newspaper had proved an easier task than getting it published. Messrs, Coyney and Clancy of New York had gone to the Gettysburg newspaper office and found that the proprietors would have been glad to get out the holiday paper "but for the fact that the editor and the foreman were going to the Court House to attend the reception of the journalists by the Mayor." This was too important, they said, to be interfered with by pusiness. They suggested a visit to a job printer, who was found in behind a white apron and a case of type in his work room. He did not mind making the money that was to be had, he said, but he could not work at night. "A night's sleep lost, said he, "can rever be overtaken." Arrangements were therefore made in Harrisbugh at the Uall office by telegraph, and the railroad provided a special train to take the manuscript.

Mr. Halph Meeker, Mr. Coyney, Mr. Clancy, and others went with the train, and, having been brought up to regard a night's sleep purely as a luxury, like stewed tetranin, and as a thing well enough in its way but easy to do without, sat up all night in the Harrisburg composing room seeing the printers turn ink into lead and back to ink again. It was slow work, and it was not finished when a finite singer of head of the paper, came to work and found their sanctum filied with totacco smoke, which all too thinty velicd the forms of strange and rule men in their shirtsleeves. At last he fourth and float pace was sterootyped and the editors saw their paper about to be born, in the mean time the train of seven arrivals and the machine had reached the carrion of the land. He was a sterootyped and the other same time the papers were on a special loon, because the form and the long of the mean of the paper was ca

King Gungunyane is sadly addicted to African beer, but the white men who know him that he is blessed with considerable good sense. He rules the big territory of Gaza, south of the Zambesi, and a while ago he was visited by a missionary. For several days the King declined to see his visitor. It happened to be time of festival and rejoicing, and his March time of festival and rejoicing, and his Maresty
was very deep in his caps. When he was taged
to see the missionary at once he said.
"I will not see him now. I would see any
other of the white men in my country, because
we drink together and get drunk together, but
I am not going to make a fool of miself by
letting this missionary see me drunk when he
sees me for the first time in his life."
After about a week the missionary obtained
an audience. The potentiale was then fairly
sober, though suffering from the effects of his
long spree. In the blandest manner he gas
the missionary permission to establish missionary stations in his country.

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